

Exhibit

E

Records Request

Steve

Tue 4/15/2014 12:23 AM

Sent Items

To: Operations@TriggerStreet.com <operations@triggerstreet.com>;

Dear TriggerStret Operations,

My name is Steve Wilson Briggs, (TS member name "birdynumnum"; member since June 10, 2004). I'm the Plaintiff in a copyright suit concerning a screenplay I posted on TriggerStreet.com in 2007, called Butterfly Driver. I posted the script 3-6 times from January to August of 2007. I'm contacting you to request all records of every member who accessed my work during that timeframe (01/01/2007 to 08/31/2007). I'd also like to receive ALL communication records you have between myself and other TS members on your public and private comments, posts and message boards. Please, let me know at your earliest convenience how soon I can expect this information and what I can do accelerate things. I'm sorry for any inconvenience this request creates. Thanks so much.

Steve Wilson Briggs

Exhibit

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Re: Records Request

TS Operations

Tue 4/15/2014 10:14 AM

To: Steve <birdynumnumz@hotmail.com>;

Unfortunately, once your submission is deleted from the site all records are deleted as well. The only thing you do have are your reviews and comments on your profile page, in addition to your forum posts.

-Operations

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TS Operations

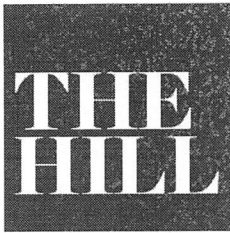
Trigger Street Productions

On Tuesday, April 15, 2014 at 12:23 AM PDT, Steve wrote:

| Butterfly Driver

Exhibit

G



Just In...

9/11 recovery worker facing deportation: report

BLOG BRIEFING ROOM
— 2H 52M AGO

London police: Vehicle struck number of pedestrians outside mosque

BLOG BRIEFING ROOM
— 4H 48M AGO

Pro-Trump groups take Obama out of context in Georgia election ad

BLOG BRIEFING ROOM
— 5H 51S AGO

Megyn Kelly interview with Alex Jones gets praise on social media

MEDIA — 5H 7M AGO

Navy identifies sailors killed in collision

DEFENSE — 5H 21M AGO

Megyn Kelly, Alex Jones spar on Sandy Hook claims

MEDIA — 5H 51M AGO

Kelly: 'Some thought we shouldn't broadcast' Alex Jones interview

MEDIA — 6H 27M AGO

Pence family adopts new kitten, puppy

BLOG BRIEFING ROOM
— 6H 39M AGO

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Report: Ari Emanuel refused to open library of Miss Universe tapes

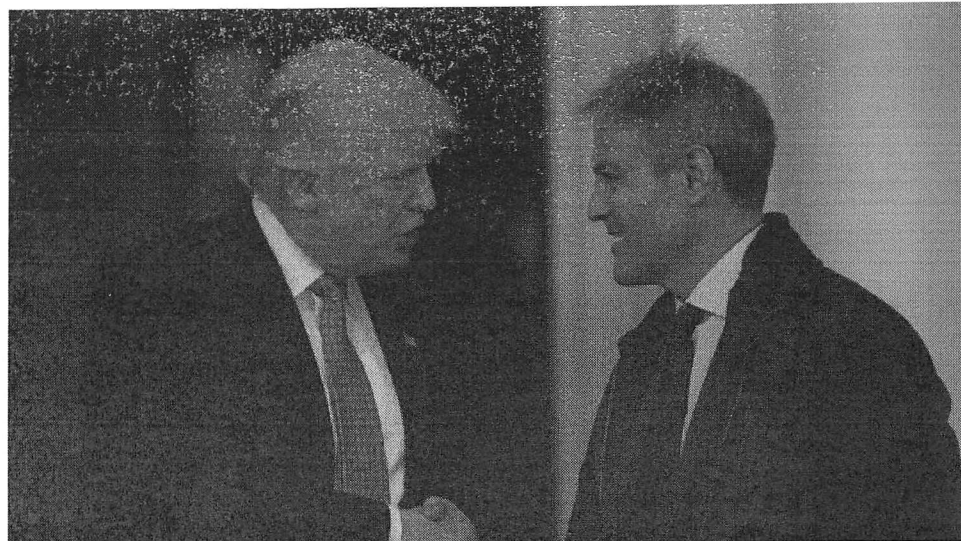
BY MALLORY SHELBOURNE - 12/19/16 09:57 AM EST

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PLUS ONE



© Getty Images

Ari Emanuel refused to release videotapes from the Miss Universe archives despite requests from Democrats in the weeks before the presidential election, according to a report in [The Daily Beast](#).

Emanuel, a Democratic Party supporter whose brother, Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel, was President Obama's first White House chief of staff, is CEO of WME-IMG, which bought the Miss Universe pageant rights and its archived video library from President-elect Donald Trump in 2015.

Some sources have told The Daily Beast that there could be video of Trump that would have been damaging to his presidential candidacy.

The search for the tapes came in the final 10 days of the campaign, according to the report.

Emanuel, through a spokesman, declined to comment for The Daily Beast story.

The news organization reported that several sources who did speak to their reporters said Emanuel never claimed the Miss Universe tapes did

not exist. One source described Emanuel's refusal to release the tapes as a "get over it, move on" type of message.

The report says it spoke to former clients of Emanuel's talent agency, former employees of the Miss Universe Organization and Democratic insiders.

In a 2008 interview with Howard Stern, for example, Trump accused going backstage at the pageant and seeing contestants nude or partially dressed.

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Poll: 47 percent back impeachment for Trump



5 takeaways from the Virginia primaries



"Well, I'll tell you the funniest is that before a show, I'll go backstage and everyone's getting dressed, and everything else, and you know, no men are anywhere, and I'm allowed to go in because I'm the owner of the pageant and therefore I'm inspecting it," he told Stern in a tape first highlighted by CNN.

Emanuel and Trump have a long history.

Trump has previously described Emanuel as "a good friend" whom he speaks with often. Emanuel represented Trump during his negotiations for the show "The Celebrity Apprentice," according to [CNN Money](#).

Following Trump's Nov. 8 victory, Emanuel met with the president-elect in Bedminster, N.J. Emanuel had several of his agents warn clients about the meeting through text messages.

While those close to Emanuel describe the meeting as the Hollywood executive's chance to hold Trump accountable for his rhetoric on the campaign trail, a transition team source painted a different picture for the news outlet.

According to the source, Emanuel gave Trump suggestions on how to be a successful leader instead of criticizing him.

TAGS DONALD TRUMP

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The New York Times |

MEDIA

Tilting Hollywood's Balance of Power to Talent Agency Clients

By MICHAEL CIEPLY MARCH 19, 2007

LOS ANGELES, March 18 — Almost six years ago, big thinkers at Hollywood's Endeavor talent agency, best known as the players behind the industry satire “Entourage” on HBO, drilled into a bothersome question: Why should a star or director work for low pay on a labor of love only to see a film studio or foreign sales company strike it rich if the movie thrives in worldwide theatrical and video markets?

Far better, they reckoned, would be to put those dollars in the pockets of clients and, not incidentally, of the agents who represent them.

By late 2003, a young agent, Mordecai Wiczyk, under the wing of the Endeavor partners Ariel Emanuel and Patrick Whitesell, joined with a Harvard Business School classmate, Asif Satchu, to do just that by creating Media Rights Capital.

It soon built high-profile movies — like Alejandro González Iñárritu's “Babel” and the comedic actor Sacha Baron Cohen's planned “Bruno” — around clients of Endeavor, which was quietly given part ownership in return for helping to find film projects and make deals.

AT&T and the advertising conglomerate WPP Group joined Goldman Sachs as investors. This combination, Mr. Wiczyk and Mr. Satchu said, gives Media Rights the ability to invest \$400 million a year into movies, television shows and

broadband Internet episodes, a considerable amount even at a time when Hollywood is crawling with aspiring financiers.

If they succeed, the pair may help shift the balance of power in Hollywood by increasing opportunity for idiosyncratic movies like the multilingual “Babel,” and by giving filmmakers and stars more earning power and ownership of their projects.

Despite the new money and the seven Oscar nominations for “Babel,” the company has yet to convince a skeptical film business that it is not just a stalking horse for Endeavor and its clients. To expand its reach, Media Rights must overcome a widespread sense that the company is playing loose with restrictions on agencies employing their own clients or that it is somehow beholden to the agency that helped create it. “Everyone who is not in the bus, we’re going to keep stopping by the house and opening the door,” Mr. Wiczuk said in an interview this month at the company’s office in the building that also houses Endeavor.

Mr. Wiczuk, who previously worked at the foreign sales company Summit Entertainment, and Mr. Satchu, who co-founded and later sold the online industrial supply-chain management company SupplierMarket at the height of the dot-com boom, remain more business school than Hollywood in their delivery.

Working the phones from their barebones office on Wilshire Boulevard in Beverly Hills, Mr. Satchu, 35, acknowledged a penchant for making points with scrawls on a whiteboard. Mr. Wiczuk, 34, spoke with considerable passion about their zeal for market information. “We spend all of our time thinking about the data we don’t have and what would we do if we had it,” he said.

The pair described a process in which information shared among partners like WPP and AT&T at the formative stages of a project — like a DVD and Internet program for homemakers, suggested by the actress Raven-Symoné — may increase its marketability later. They said the company worked through likely outcomes from, say, a series of 10 five-minute spots as opposed to 20 of half that length, granting the actress and her collaborators the final call.

Meanwhile, detailed assessments of foreign markets may influence decisions about selling rights to films like “Sleuth,” coming in the fall.

“We get people comfortable; we get people to give us their information,” said Mr. Wiczuk, who described himself as being “evangelical” about using data to help artists seize the value in their own work.

And they dream big. They talk of financing 10 films, five or six television shows, and 20 mobile or broadband shows annually.

A financier’s connection with a talent agency is not a novelty in Hollywood. Stung by the studios’ continuing retreat from star-driven films, talent companies like Creative Artists Agency, the William Morris Agency, International Creative Management and the United Talent Agency have all sought to connect their clients with alternative financing.

Cassian Elwes and his division, William Morris Independent, for instance, have helped Morris clients put together movies (like the planned “Grace Is Gone”) outside the studio system. But representatives of several such companies said last week that they knew of no firm that has pushed its alliance with an agency as far as Media Rights.

Films backed by the financier have included substantial talent from other agencies — Brad Pitt and Cate Blanchett, stars of “Babel,” are represented by Creative Artists.

But virtually all of the company’s projects have been built around an Endeavor-backed participant, like the actor Jude Law in “Sleuth,” or Hugh Jackman, in “The Tourist.” According to Mr. Wiczuk and Mr. Satchu, the agency owns a minority, nonvoting stake in their company, which they declined to specify. They added that no Endeavor agent holds an individual stake or sits on the Media Rights board.

Still, those at other agencies would like to know more. Requesting anonymity because of general industry reluctance to speak publicly about a rival’s business, some agents last week questioned whether Media Rights could be trusted not to put their proprietary information in the service of Endeavor. Others wondered if the Endeavor’s ownership stake ran afoul of regulatory provisions in California law or contracts with guilds.

“For us, financing opportunities are always exciting and interesting,” said Jeremy Zimmer, a partner at United Talent. Mr. Zimmer said that his agency has not done business with Media Rights, but might do so if it was satisfied that the company’s ownership and influences were clear. “What becomes critical is who is the management?” he asked. “What level of transparency are we going to have?”

Robert Jones, California’s acting labor commissioner, whose office regulates talent agents, said the state’s labor code has a provision banning conflicts of interest by agencies. The law, from a time when models were sometimes sent for hair and makeup work by operators with a close connection to their agencies, says that no agent may refer a client for services to any entity in which the agency has a direct or indirect financial interest.

The law’s wording has a broad sweep, but does not specifically address film financing. Mr. Jones said he was not aware of any complaints related to the Media Rights-Endeavor association. Any ruling on a conflict, he added, would depend on the facts of a particular case.

An overall franchise agreement under which the Screen Actors Guild restricted the right of agencies to engage in film production expired in 2001, and Hollywood’s major agencies have since operated without a formal agreement with that guild.

Media Rights has been careful to distinguish itself as a financier rather than a producer. Representatives of Endeavor and Media Rights said the two companies became involved only after a legal review, conducted by an outside labor lawyer, persuaded them that agency law and guild regulations permitted the venture.

Meanwhile, the studios are wary because they are likely to have only so much appetite for films in which they are not the principal owners. Last year, Universal paid \$42.5 million to acquire the rights in English-speaking regions and some European territories to Mr. Baron Cohen’s “Bruno,” based on its namesake character, a gay Austrian fashion expert.

Some rival executives considered the figure excessive, given the limited scope of the rights (Universal will not own the negative) and the risk factor in returning to the

mockumentary format that worked in “Borat: Cultural Learnings of America for Make Benefit Glorious Nation of Kazakhstan.”

“From my perspective, this kind of deal is only bad for the business if you did it all the time,” David Linde, the studio’s co-chairman, said. He pointed out that his company had agreed to make more than two dozen of its own movies over the last 10 months; adding “Bruno” would only strengthen its release schedule.

Yet John Leshner, president of Paramount Vantage, which released “Babel,” said a similar arrangement was ultimately sound, if not spectacularly lucrative, for his company. Paramount Vantage bought rights in English- and Spanish-speaking territories, and left the rest. “I’m not going to make a tremendous amount, but I’m going to make money on the film,” said Mr. Leshner, who made the deal as the director’s agent before joining the boutique studio.

The film has made about \$114 million at the box office, almost 70 percent of that abroad. Paramount will most likely have strong sales from DVD, thanks to the movie’s Oscar nominations, but it also invested heavily in a sustained award campaign.

According to Jon Kilik, a producer of “Babel,” the film cost about \$30 million to make, and Paramount Vantage paid less than the production cost for its rights. Mr. Kilik said Media Rights assisted the process by providing what he called bridge financing, which held the movie together for several months while talent deals and more conventional film lending were put in place. Financial benefit from the deal was ultimately split among Mr. Iñárritu, the producers, stars and writer of the film, he said.

Endeavor had a jolt last week when Mr. Iñárritu — whose film was a showcase for that agency and Media Rights — bolted to the competing Creative Artists Agency. People associated with the director said his departure had nothing to do with Media Rights, and in a statement on Friday, Mr. Iñárritu said he hoped to find a new project with the financier.

Mr. Whitesell of Endeavor, in a phone interview, said he believed that the information-sharing tack taken by Media Rights would persuade other agencies to

embrace its projects, though he suspected that some might foster similar financing entities rather than signing on.

“I have mixed feelings about other people getting into it,” Mr. Whitesell added. “But that will just create more opportunity for clients.”

A version of this article appears in print on , on Page C1 of the New York edition with the headline: Tilting Hollywood's Balance of Power to Talent Agency Clients.

Exhibit

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HOLLYWOODLAND INSIDE THE BIG PICTURE SHOW.

MARCH 20 2007 1:45 PM

More on That Slick Bruno Deal

How an agent turned his pie-in-the-sky memo into a reality.

By Kim Masters

HOLLYWOODLAND

Agent X: A helpful reader (and we could use more of you) has reminded us that years ago—in 1999, to be specific—young Modi Wiczyn wrote a memo on the future of Hollywood. It was called "Another New Ball Game."

Recall that last week, we **told you** how the Endeavor agency—in which Wiczyn is a former partner—got Sacha Baron Cohen a sweet deal for making Bruno (the follow-up to Borat) at Universal. The deal involved the brief use of a financing vehicle called Media Rights Capital. Some studio types were suspicious that MRC was a unit of Endeavor and that the whole point of using MRC was to get a deal that no studio would otherwise have yielded. It would be against the law for MRC to be a unit of Endeavor because it is against California state law for agencies to produce films. Endeavor has said that MRC is a separate entity.

The co-CEO of MRC is Modi Wiczyn.

Few ideas are original, and Wiczyn would seem, in his 1999 memo, to have tipped his hat to his forebears. Peter Guber—the former Columbia Pictures chief who almost decimated the studio in the early '90s—wrote a memo as a young executive in 1969. It was called "The New Ballgame"—a 15,000-word prediction of future shock in the movie business. (The premise was that home video would transform the movie business as well as music, theater, religion, sex, and just about everything else.)

In the early '80s, Michael Eisner wrote another state-of-the-industry memo, replete with baseball metaphors, when he was an executive at Paramount. Jeffrey Katzenberg, as the restless chairman of the Disney studio, annoyed Eisner when he wrote a similar memo packed with baseball metaphors in 1990.

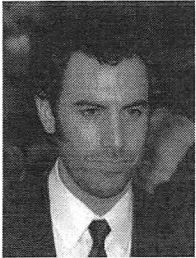
Wiczyn's "Another New Ball Game" was, potentially, a more revolutionary memo. He wrote it as a young executive at a company called Summit Entertainment. The memo predicted the decline of the studios, with filmmaking talent as the beneficiary. He also predicted that a management company with a lot of big stars would start to produce and own films. "The most immediate and pressing challenge would be to get the studios to carry the product," he said. The likelihood of a studio boycott was remote, he said, because "whichever studio was suffering at the time would probably break ranks in the name of short-term self-preservation." Hmm.

Michael Ovitz eventually tried to launch such a management company and failed. But Wiczyn's memo said the agencies could also carry out the change. "A similar structure could be created which complies with the conflict-of-interest laws," Wiczyn wrote. "If [a] fund was created as a stand-alone entity and the agency had an arms-length service contract, they could avoid conflict-of-interest violations. ... Admittedly this is a delicate issue and a tough deal to pull off, but it's certain someone would try it." Why? The potential for enhancing agency commission was "too rich to ignore." In fact, he said, an agency could double its annual revenues.

All this seems very prescient in light of the Bruno deal. Whether Endeavor really can run with that ball remains to be seen. Wrong sport, but you get the idea. ([link](#))

Tuesday, March 13, 2007

ADVERTISING



Sacha Baron
Cohen

Advertisement

Funny business: When Fox let slip the opportunity to make *Bruno*, Sacha Baron Cohen's follow-up to *Borat*, some thought the studio let one of the hottest stars in the firmament get away. Others said the deal, which cost more than \$40 million, was too rich—especially since it's an open question whether Cohen can pull off another movie based on people not recognizing him (this time as a gay Austrian fashion maven).

The *Bruno* deal raises another good question: Has Endeavor, the agency that represents Cohen, invented the perfect crime? Or did it simply come up with a clever way of striking a very favorable deal that infuriates the studios?

Endeavor has had some Oscar heat lately—its clients include Martin Scorsese, Alejandro González Iñárritu, and many others (though Reese Witherspoon just bolted). Even before *Borat* opened, the agency presided over a bidding war for *Bruno* among several studios. Universal's winning bid was \$42.5 million—a big bump up from *Borat*, which cost less than \$20 million (and has grossed more than \$250 million worldwide).

Before the bidding frenzy started, Endeavor sold *Bruno* to a financing entity called Media Rights Capital. MRC didn't take much of a risk, since the studios were fighting to buy the project before the proverbial ink was dry. In fact, MRC sold the package to Universal at such lightning speed that some at the studios have wondered aloud (if not on the record): Why did Endeavor need to bring MRC into the deal?

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And that raises the question: Is MRC a separate company, or is it Endeavor in different clothing? It is against California state law for agencies to produce films, and Endeavor has said that MRC is a separate entity. But some in Hollywood perceive MRC as a unit of Endeavor—a unit positioned to cherry-pick projects. Former Endeavor agent Modi Wiczyk is co-CEO of MRC.

One executive who passed on *Bruno* said MRC seems to be an "internal production machine" for the agency. An executive at another company also expressed doubts about the deal. "None of the math made sense," this executive said. Estimating high, the film seemed to require a budget of only about \$30 million, "even if you give Sacha the \$15 million that he wanted" for starring. And if that were true, then whose pocket would be lined with the markup?

An Endeavor source says all this is the bitter cavil of the defeated. "MRC is its own company," he says. After all, Endeavor would hardly risk its business by breaking the law. And through the independent MRC, Endeavor got Cohen one hell of a deal (and presumably an extra-nice commission for itself). MRC agreed to pay Cohen \$15 million instead of the \$12.5 that a studio would have paid, and gave him the lion's share of profits as well as creative control. And in the end, he gets to own the negative—a worrisome prospect for studios that live on the income thrown off by their libraries. That's a package the studios would never have matched—much less beaten—without an electric prod.

One of those executives who did not think the deal was well-advised sees it as a bad precedent, explaining that a studio "should not step into a deal where you're violating the most basic practices of the business you're in."

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Executives at Universal disagree. "One could argue if you did this all the time that it's a bad way to run your business," one says. "We're not doing this all the time. But there are unique opportunities."

The eventual deal with Universal was all the sweeter for Cohen because at the time that it was struck, the research tracking audience interest in *Borat* looked a little wobbly and Fox—figuring that the movie needed to build a little word-of-mouth in the heartland where no one had ever heard of Cohen—cut the number of theaters in which the film would open. None of that sat well with the star. And Fox did not respond to the opportunity to make the *Bruno* deal with the alacrity that Cohen or his representatives deemed appropriate.

For its \$42.5 million, Universal got rights to the movie in English-speaking countries, Germany, Austria, and let us not forget Belgium and the Netherlands (but apparently not Kazakhstan). Our Endeavor source tells us this is a bargain. Cohen's *Ali G* movie did \$15 million in the United Kingdom in the pre-*Borat* days, he says, and *Borat* pulled in almost \$40 million there. So (he argues), it made sense for Universal to wager that *Bruno* can pull in enough money even in its limited territories—one of which is the United States, after all. (Bear in mind that studios get to keep about half of those grosses. But the Endeavor source says Universal cannot lose money on the movie even if it's terrible.)

This source says the studios are annoyed simply because they were backed into a corner. "People say, 'We're never going to work with you again—fuck you,'" he says cheerfully. "Two months later, there's something they want. ... The studios are getting less powerful, not more. Did we do the right thing for our client? That's a no-brainer." ([link](#))

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Friday, March 9, 2007



Howard Stringer

TGIF: It's Friday and that's a blessing for most everyone, except those executives who will watch their movies get flattened by 300 over the weekend.

Last weekend, however, was huge in terms of media-business journalism—almost like a graduate seminar on some of the biggest players in today's Hollywood. There was a long piece about John Lasseter and Disney in the *New York Times*, as well as one about Tom Cruise and his United Artists deal. There was a story about MGM in the *Los Angeles Times*. And there was the mother of them all in the *Wall Street Journal*—a remarkable interview with Sony Chairman Sir Howard Stringer.

It took us a while to digest this feast. And since you presumably don't get paid to read these fine articles, maybe you didn't get around to them at all. So, here is what you need to know:

The John Lasseter piece **purports to address** whether Lasseter can remake the drifting Disney animation operation even while guiding Pixar. Here's what he's really saying: *Meet the Robinsons* is not the first Disney film under his leadership. Don't blame him for this one. After watching a screening of the film last March, Lasseter beat up on director Stephen Anderson for six straight hours. Nearly 60 percent of the film was dumped. Still, to reiterate, don't blame Lasseter if it doesn't work.

The Tom Cruise piece **makes one essential point**: Tom Cruise's production company at Paramount did very, very well with Tom Cruise movies but "those that did not feature the actor—pictures like *The Others*, *Elizabethtown*, *Shattered Glass* and *Narc*—had 'mixed' commercial success." In this sentence, "mixed" is a euphemism. Cruise is not obligated to appear in any United Artists film. And, at Paramount, Cruise and his partner, Paula Wagner, did not quite average a movie a year—at UA, they expect to make several a year.

The *Los Angeles Times* article about MGM chief Harry Sloan, the guy who made the Cruise deal, **reveals** that he has a lot of

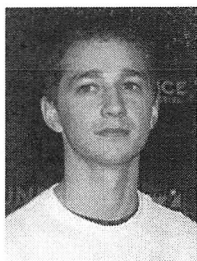
crystals in his office and talks about feng shui. If you're an investor, that might worry you.

The most stunning piece of them all is one that many people somehow overlooked. In his interview with the *Wall Street Journal*, Sir Howard says his achievements have been masked in part by such problems as Sony's battery recall which, he says, "took too long for bizarre Japanese reasons that I don't want to spend the rest of my life discussing." None of the executives alerted him to various problems, and they're also bitching because he doesn't have a place to live in Tokyo, preferring to stay in a hotel when he's there. Stringer says he won't get some lonely apartment in Tokyo but concedes he should have "faked it better," adding, "I mean that seriously."

We don't speak Japanese but when you translate those remarks, we think it comes out like this:

"I hate this job! Fire me!" ([link](#))

Wednesday, March 7, 2007



Shia LaBeouf

Project Greenlight: It's been rumored around a bit on the Web, and now an excellent source says you can count on it: Shia LaBeouf will play the son of Indiana Jones in the upcoming fourth installment in the series, set for release in 2008.

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Apparently, the young actor is impressive enough in the upcoming Steven Spielberg-produced *Disturbia* and *Transformers* that he won the role.

We liked LaBeouf in *Holes* and felt inexpressible pity for him in *Project Greenlight*, when he was suffering through the making of *The Battle of Shaker Heights*. We missed him in some of the other stuff. So, America, what do you think? He's got the chops as an actor, but does he have enough leading-man appeal to be the son of Indy? Even some of those close to the project aren't sure.

But if Spielberg and Lucas are, that's the end of the conversation. Those two have been kicking around the idea of another Indiana Jones adventure since they all went to an American Film Institute dinner honoring Harrison Ford in February 2000 and watched that boulder roll on the screen. There have been a number of false starts, and by now it's clear that Ford, who turns 65 this year, needs a kid in the movie.

After all, Indiana Jones is completely foreign to the young audience today, and some in the industry have wondered whether the idea will have broad appeal at this point. It's also painful to imagine the kind of deal that Paramount will have to give to this collection of talent, though Spielberg is a comparatively thrifty director. Given this combination of players, most studios would say yes and take their chances. ([link](#))

Friday, March 2, 2007

The Oscars are over, but the gossip isn't quite all gone.

—Who almost got the prestigious **Thalberg Award** for lifetime achievement? Come on, guess. You're right if you said schlockmeister **Roger Corman**, producer of such classics as *The Wasp Woman* and *A Bucket of Blood*, as well as the original *Little Shop of Horrors*, *Piranha*, and other classics. He may seem an unlikely choice for a prestige award that previously has gone to Darryl Zanuck and Samuel Goldwyn, but Corman started so many big careers in the business—Martin Scorsese, Francis Coppola, and Jack Nicholson, among others—that he had lots of support from protégés who signed letters on his behalf.

There's always next year. (No one has taken home the Thalberg Award, which is handed out irregularly, since Dino De Laurentiis received it in 2000.)